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SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

To every thing in this world of ours
There is dark and fair, and there's wrong and
right.
We all have our measure of sun and showers;
We all have our portion of shade and light;
And the Road to peace is the road that lies
'Neath the spell of both blue and clouded skies;
And he will win out who will take his share
Of its good and ill, of its joy and care,
With a soul serene, and will do his part
With a smiling eye and a cheery heart.

The practical politicians, it is represented,
would prefer Roosevelt to Hughes. They haven't
forgotten the famous Harriman letter, of course.

The woman suffragists in Chicago are de-
manding that Frank Hitchcock define Justice
Hughes' views on votes for women, which may
explain his confession that he is not authorized
to speak for the Justice.

It is to be hoped that when President Wil-
son marches at the head of the big prepared-
ness parade the anti-won't make their appear-
ance in forces, bearing aloft quotations from the
President's address to Congress four months
after the European war began.

The fact that politicians in Chicago discover
something to get excited about in the announce-
ment from Justice Hughes' secretary that the
justice has "no representative" indicates an
alarmingly feverish condition five days ahead
of the convention.

And now Dr. Wiley, the food expert, asserts
that mother love and its mistaken kindness is
responsible for the death of more infants than
any other single cause. Considering all the
causes of infant mortality against which warn-
ings are constantly being issued it's a wonder
there are any people in the world at all.

If the government really is being defrauded
of \$320,000,000 a year by income tax dodgers
there is no reason why Congress should impose
any additional taxes, though it may be neces-
sary to make provision to pay for the services
of some experienced and efficient collectors of
bad debts. Why not put them to work on a
commission basis?

If the newly organized union of govern-
ment employees already is so badly split that
members have to appeal to the courts to decide
whether the union shall affiliate with the
American Federation of Labor, it would seem
that it really doesn't matter much what course
is decided upon. A divided organization can-
not hope to accomplish anything for the benefit
of the workers it is supposed to represent.

In advocating a legislative measure looking
toward the establishment of a world court of
arbitration to settle all disputes between nations
as well as consider the question of disarmament,
Speaker Clark declared "we shall never arbitrate
the Monroe doctrine," and, of course, there are
things that other nations will refuse to arbitrate,
and quite naturally, though unfortunately for the
proposed court, these are the very things most
likely to bring about war.

The law and common sense seem to agree
on the invalidity of the Board of Education's
celebrated Rule 45, by which a woman school
teacher automatically loses her position when
she gets married. Each individual case may
now be dealt with on its merits, yet there is
nothing to prevent the board from regarding
a single woman as better qualified for the
duties of teacher than one with the care of a
household on her shoulders, other considera-
tions being equal. On the other hand there is
no absurd, hard and fast rule that automati-
cally robs the educational system of the ser-
vices of a teacher of exceptional qualifications
for the sole reason that she acquires a hus-
band.

The enthusiasm of the New York Tribune
for Col. Roosevelt has led it into unreasonable
resentment of the unmistakable demand for
Justice Hughes. Says the Tribune editorially:
Every one knows that Mr. Justice Hughes
will take the Republican nomination for Presi-
dent if he can get it, because every one knows
that he can take himself out of the question
by half a dozen words if he were not a candi-
date. Every one knows that instead of speak-
ing those words Mr. Hughes is eagerly and
steadily following the course that he believes
will most surely obtain for him the thing he
desires.

If the Tribune means that he is "eagerly
following" a course of silence, it ought not to
be concerned over the possibility of his securing
the nomination, because the Tribune and other
Roosevelt advocates agree that it is Justice
Hughes' very policy of silence that renders him
impossible as a candidate. Instead of manifesting
such concern and resentment it would seem
that the Tribune should rejoice that Justice
Hughes is such a very bad judge of the way
to secure a Presidential nomination that he has
eliminated himself.

The Greatest Naval Battle.

Assuming that Germany's object in precipitat-
ing the greatest naval battle since the Japanese
and Russian fleets met was to reduce her adver-
sary's strength on the ocean to further the plan,
announced by some of the Teuton warriors at
the beginning of the war, of "paring down" the
British navy until its superiority over that of
Germany no longer forbade a general engage-
ment—she was victorious in the fight of May 31
off the coast of Denmark.

While a detailed account of the loss of men
and ships has not yet been rendered, there is no
doubt that England's losses were so much the
heavier that, though the German fleet suffered
severely, England's margin of superiority in
strength has been lowered. Whether, as in a
game of chess, Germany is the gainer for having
made the sacrifice necessary to inflict the dam-
age, not even the experts will be able to tell,
with all the figures before them. It is some-
thing that events of the future may or may not
determine.

If, however, the German undertaking was for
the purpose of breaking through the blockade of
her ports to relieve the food shortage, or if an-
other attack in force on the English coast was
contemplated, or preparation for an invasion,
then the battle was a defeat for Germany. Her
fleet, far from intact, has been driven back to
its own waters; Great Britain still controls the
sea and her ships are prepared for another at-
tempt by the enemy, which, if it is made, is not
likely to meet with the same measure of success.
The British will profit by the lesson in German
methods of naval warfare, learned at dreadful
cost, and the advantage in the next engagement
may be all on their side. The meager accounts
of the fight so far available indicate that the Zep-
pelins again have proved that they are a tremen-
dous force to be reckoned with.

There is no reason to believe that the com-
plete story of what probably was the greatest
naval battle ever fought will detract at all from
the brilliancy and bravery of the German ex-
ploits, nor that it will in any way besmirch
the pages of England's heroic naval history. It will
be the story of a mighty clash of the destructive
monsters scientific genius has given to death as
its allies, of thousands of brave men killing and
dying themselves and counting not as sacrifice
lives given for their country's life. In the gloom
of what, reckoned in men and ships, is a defeat
England will be proud and grateful that her
sailors have shown the enemy that the way to
England's shores lies through a sea of blood.

If England has been shocked at the extent
of the damage the Germans were able to inflict,
the rest of the world will be scarcely less so,
even though the battle gave no reason for belief
that England's ocean supremacy is threatened.
The full story, however, may be expected to
reveal horrors unvarnished and a loss in lives and
millions never before approached in a naval
conflict.

Naval Training for Civilians.

The one-month training course for civilians
on reserve United States battleships, authorized
by the Navy Department, offers an opportunity
for a novel, healthful and instructive vacation,
from the middle of August to the middle of
September, that is certain to appeal to more
patriotic Americans than can be accommodated
on the nine vessels detailed for the cruise. For
this reason it is advisable that applications for
enlistment, which must be made at navy re-
cruiting stations before July 15, 1916, should
be sent in at the earliest date practicable. Qual-
ifications for enlistment, while very far from
exact, have been carefully prescribed with the
view of procuring subjects for this short
course of naval training men of a class and
caliber likely to prove valuable to the country
in emergency. The objects of the cruise are
thus set forth:

To help equip properly qualified men to act
as reserves in time of war or national emergency
by giving them a course of training on warships
under naval officers and naval discipline.

To foster a patriotic spirit and give to civilians
some knowledge of the navy and the naval re-
quirements of the country.

To interest civilians in naval matters so that
by taking future courses of training and by study
many can qualify for acting commissions after
taking the necessary examinations.

The great success of the army's Plattsburg ex-
periment is assurance in advance of similar re-
sults from the training cruise. Hundreds of those
who found both pleasure and profit in the hard
work and discipline of the camp last summer are
going back this year and while the system would
have to be greatly extended before it could be
expected to produce an army of proficient sol-
diers, yet it is bound to create a desirable interest
in military service, while the training itself is not
to be lightly valued.

Whatever the army may accomplish in this
way, is sure to be more than matched in results
by the navy's training cruises. There is much
more to be learned in a modern battleship than
in a military camp, and heretofore scarcely any
facilities have been offered civilians for acquiring
even a rudimentary knowledge of things pertai-
ning to the navy, though practically every
schoolboy has had the chance to gain some prac-
tical experience in infantry tactics at least. This
plan, therefore, to increase popular interest in
and knowledge of naval affairs is an admirable
one, certain of beneficial results.

In the beginning, of course, most of the
benefits will go to the individual citizens, yet the
time may, and probably will, come when the
civilian training cruises will stand the country in
good stead. At any rate they mark a forward
step in the direction of preparedness, whether the
nation is bent as the result of the lesson taught
it by the disaster which has overtaken the rest
of the world.

The Immortal Bunch.

The bill to incorporate the American Academy
of Arts and Letters has passed Congress and
is now a law. There are fifty men in this
select group of statesmen, painters, educators,
authors, sculptors and architects—but no women.

When one of the fifty dies, some one will
be selected to take his place.

Human aspiration can know no higher goal
than to stand with Bliss Perry, Nicholas Mur-
ray Butler and William Milligan Sloan on the
pinnacle of immortality, the American Academy
of Arts and Letters.—Metropolitan Magazine.

Keeping Up With T. R.

After taking a trolley ride the other day
for the first time in his life the Kaiser tipped
the motorman, and we expect to hear before
the campaign is over that he is shaking hands
with the engineer and kissing babies.—Boston
Transcript.

James J. Hill's Successor.

Beside the body of his father, lying in a
glassed casket on a white pedestal in his home
in St. Paul, Louis W. Hill, son and successor of
James J. Hill, began an interview in which he
outlined his plans for the future and the man-
agement of his father's properties. The inter-
view was finished in Louis Hill's own home,
next door, standing before a life-size portrait
of the man he succeeds—the Moses of the North-
western wilderness.

Louis Hill is now the most conspicuous fig-
ure west of Cleveland and the biggest railroad
man on earth.

He was most cordial. He did not dodge a
question, and he talked railroads. My mission
was to draw an estimate of this man of 44 who
is to take on and take up the task of being Hill.
Heretofore he has been only Louis—everybody
in St. Paul calls him that, and I caught the
habit—but now he is to be Hill. They don't
"Mister" anyone here, not even a Hill.

"As long as the railroads give good service,
so long will the railroads have good credit,"
said Mr. Hill. "And as long as the railroads
have good credit Wall street will come out here
to serve that credit."

"I live in St. Paul. I do not propose to move
to New York. I scarcely know my late father's
friends in the East. But I know all his friends,
his lieutenants, his boys, out here and west and
northwest of here, who operate the Great North-
ern, the Northern Pacific, and the Chicago, Bur-
lington and Quincy. And as long as they are
with me and back of me and beside me, the
Hill properties are safe and sure."

"Being a railroad president isn't a sinecure,"
said he, "but a railroad president is no phenom-
enon. My father raised and turned out some
twenty-five or thirty of them. It was a poor
quality of man who stood by J. J. Hill and didn't
make at least a railroad president."

"Look at me. I was president of the Great
Northern at 30. And I had been made to under-
stand that the only way I could get there was
to make a name for myself. I had to be a self-
made man in spite of my father's standing. Oh,
I had to take to myself and make good as an individual.
I got \$75 a month as a billing clerk five
years after I left Harvard. I didn't get much
more when I married. My father gave me
ground for a house and things like that. But
he didn't give me a raise or a bigger job. I
had to earn those."

"Even now there are at least two men in the
service of the Hill properties who draw more
salary than I do. We had to give it to them to
hold them; not that they were disloyal, but
because value is value anywhere and if we don't
pay for it our competitors will."

"And these men are right on their jobs. Most
of the directors of the Great Northern are in the
Great Northern Building in St. Paul, which is
headquarters, which is where they belong."

"I recently declined the directorship of a
financial institution in Chicago because I can't
afford to live in Chicago or to get there often
enough."

"A directorship isn't a fancy affair. It's a
business of directing. I know men who sort of
collect directors like some other men collect
rare trinkets, just to show them off to company
and see how many and how pedigreed ones they
can get into their lists in 'Who's Who.' I never
subscribed to 'Who's Who,' but I would like to
read an authentic book called 'What's What.'"

"So I'm afraid I shall never be a figure along
Broadway or even La Salle street, but shall con-
tinue to operate railroads out of St. Paul. The
best I know how to do is to have boys just call me
Louis and look after trifling affairs like rolling
stock, roadbeds, promotion of agricultural and
mining conditions along our right of way, and
try not to work too hard—say not more than 12
or 14 hours a day."

"The general manager of the Great Northern
Railroad works from 6 in the morning until 10
at night. We gave him an assistant the other
day, and maybe he can get home by 9. And he
doesn't worry about financing at all—just plain
railroading."—Chicago dispatch to New York
Times.

Colonels and Pseudo-Colonels.

When a man has reached a certain stage of
local importance, or a certain mental and physical
ponderosity, it has been the American custom
to apply to him the honorable title of "colonel."
Some men are born colonels; their appearance
and habits of mind call for and merit the
title, and it is granted by unanimous consent.
The primary of public opinion hands down its
decision. "Colonel" that marked man is, and
"colonel" will he remain, in office or out, in
public favor or in disgrace. The title runs with
the man.

But now come a certain sect of super-colonels
in the State of Georgia, who are attempting to
restrict the title to those "justly entitled to it."
Such is their language. And by "justly entitled
to it" they mean the honorable title of "colonel."
Some men are born colonels; their appearance
and habits of mind call for and merit the
title, and it is granted by unanimous consent.
The primary of public opinion hands down its
decision. "Colonel" that marked man is, and
"colonel" will he remain, in office or out, in
public favor or in disgrace. The title runs with
the man.

These real colonels, as they consider them-
selves, have been writing to the Georgia news-
papers, asking them use a little discretion in
the use of the title, and calling attention to
some of the pseudo-colonels.

Meantime the natural-born colonels, the colo-
nels of grace, so to speak, those who have ac-
quired the title by popular usage, and have
been addressed as colonels unchanged for years,
are up in arms against this attempt to deprive
them of their birthright.

Every native American in whatever section
will look with suspicion upon any attempt in
whatever quarter of the Union to tamper with
the right of popular judgment in the matter of
colonels.

The colonel, like the poet, is not made. He
is born.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Struggle for the Senate.

The United States Senators whose terms will
expire on March 3, 1917, and whose successors
will be elected this fall, are:

Democrats.

Ashurst of Arizona, Bryan of Florida, Chil-
ton of West Virginia, Culberson of Texas, Hitch-
cock of Nebraska, Johnson of Maine, Lea of
Tennessee, Lee of Maryland, Martine of New
Jersey, Myers of Montana, O'Gorman of New
York, Pittman of Nevada, Pomeroy of Ohio,
Reed of Missouri, Swenson of Virginia, Taggart
of Indiana, and Williams of Mississippi.

Republicans.

Catron of New Mexico, Clapp of Minnesota,
Clark of Wyoming, du Pont of Delaware, La
Follette of Wisconsin, Lippitt of Rhode Island,
Lodge of Massachusetts, McCumber of North
Dakota, McLean of Connecticut, Oliver of Penn-
sylvania, Page of Vermont, Poindexter of Wash-
ington, Sutherland of Utah, Townsend of Michi-
gan, and Works of California.

Under the system of election by legislatures,
which was abolished through the adoption of the
constitutional amendment proclaimed May 31, 1913,
the candidates for these offices would have
had a more acute personal interest in the
choice of State lawmakers than in the outcome
of the general election. With popular balloting
in force, however, each of them is keenly alive
to the necessity of general success rather than of
district victories. It has never been suggested
that the members of the Senate were lacking in
political activity, but the readjustments that have
been effected by the Seventeenth Amendment have
necessarily given a new direction to their
thoughts, the effects of which should become in-
creasingly apparent as the electorate and the
politicians accustom themselves to the new pro-
cess.—New York Sun.

OUR COUNTRY—
By OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
By WOODROW WILSON

A NEW SECTIONALISM.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through
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Mr. Harrison entered office amidst
signs of a new age. The Republican party
which had put him forward was not the
Republican party of the past, and the re-
construction, but the Republican party
of the new day of industrial revolution.
Old questions had fallen out of sight or
were transformed by changes in the
fundamental questions presented for
solution which had in them the flavor of
the older passion of party politics.

Mr. Cleveland's four years of office
had altered many things. For the mass
of voters they had altered the very prin-
ciple of choice between parties. That
choice turned now once again upon ques-
tions of the day, not upon the issues of
a war long ago fought out or of a re-
construction of southern society which
politicians had touched only to mar and
embarrass.

A full century had gone by since the
government of the nation was set up.
Thin that century, it now began to ap-
pear, fundamental questions of govern-
ment structure and political authority
had been settled and the country drawn
together to a common life. Henceforth
matters were to be in debate which con-
cerned the interests of society every-
where in one section as in another.
Questions which were without geographic
boundary, questions of the modern
world, touching nations no less than
communities which fancied themselves
to be apart.

And yet a new sectionalism began to
show itself, not political, but economic.
In 1890, for the first time, the census
takers found it impossible to trace upon
their maps any line which marked the
front of settlement between the Missis-
sippi and the rising heights of the
Rockies.

Hitherto there had always been a
"frontier" within the body of the con-
tinent, a line along which ran the out-
posts of settlement, and beyond that
between the newest settlements and the
slopes of the Pacific, a well de-
fined space as yet unpeopled. But now
such regions had lost their definite
outlines. Here and there were yet
vacant spaces, some of them, it might
be, as extensive in area as a great
State, some tract of desert, some region
where the earth had hidden wealth of min-
erals; but for the rest population had
diffused itself so generally that frontiers
had disappeared and the differ-
ences between region and region
seemed little more than differences in
the density of population.

And yet there were lines of separation,
none the less, which no census
taker could draw but to which states-
men were sensitive. These lines were
not so significant as anything the
older maps had shown. The careful
student of economic conditions might
almost have made a sketch upon the
map of the new divisions of the coun-
try—divisions of interest, those more
fundamental of all differences, differ-
ences in the stage of development.
Any observant traveler might remark
them as he moved from the teeming
eastern seaports into the West or
South.

From the Atlantic seaboard to the
Mississippi and the great lakes there
stretched, north of Mason and Dixon's
line, a region substantially homogene-
ous in all the larger interests of trade
and industry, not unlike European
countries in the development of its re-
sources and the complex diversifica-
tion of its life; but beyond it, to the
west and south, lay regions and com-
munities of another kind, another
stage of development, agriculture for
the most part, up to the very ridges
of the Rockies, or else set apart to
some special interest like that of min-
ing, or of cattle raising on a great
scale.

Throughout all the vast continent, to
the east of the Mississippi as to the west,
contrasts were, indeed, modulated; hard-
ly anywhere was the transition sharp
from one set of social and economic con-
ditions to another. But, taken upon a
large view, they were very great, very
radical, very significant, openly prophetic
of differences of opinion and of inter-
est.

Settlement had crossed the continent,
but always with a thin and scattered
front, its masses neither homogeneous
nor uniform, its processes hasty, imper-
fect, crude until the third or fourth gen-
eration. In many places settlers were
yet but in the first generation. Line after
line of the census office, to mark the
frontier of fixed settlement decade by
decade, was still to be traced in differ-
ences of habit and development between
community and community from east to
west, not yet effaced by the feet of
those who had crossed them to make
homes beyond. Communities were still
making and to be made.

Conditions as if of a first day of set-
tlement, conditions which had been es-
tablished upon the coast of the Atlantic in
the far-away days of the first colonies,
conditions which had been shifted gen-
eration by generation from east to west
across the whole breadth of the great
continent, were still to be observed in
hastily built towns at the far West,
upon broad cattle ranches, in rough min-
ing villages, in new regions upon the vast
western plains where the plough had but
just begun to break the surface of the
virgin land into fruitful furrows. The
land itself, by reason of its own infinite
variety of character and resource, com-
manded changes of life and diversity of
occupation.

There were broad tracts of country
which were entirely without cities or
centers of population or any industry
which brought men together in intimate
co-operative groups, tracts given over
by nature to the farmer and the grazier.
There were States where communities
sharply contrasted in life and motive
were set side by side, to the sore perplex-
ity of those who sought to make their
laws and administer their justice; places
which poured the refuse of the west-
ern mountains upon smiling farms which
they were like to ruin; towns perched
high within the peaks of rising towering
Rockies, where precious metals were to
be found, which yet lay within the same
political boundaries with keepers of sheep
and cattle in the plains below; centers of
trade and of manufacture, lying upon
some great watercourse or by the coast
of the western ocean, which seemed hard-
ly more than huge trading posts on the
routes of commerce from east to west,
from west to east, so little intimate part
of the life of the people, the rural
people amidst whose prairie farms or
broad orchards of fruit they were set.

Monday: The Money Question.

Readers' Notes

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published
in Washington.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is ad-
vised by a trusted official, which were
rumors which have reached Washington
concerning a potential mutiny which is
said to be brewing among the crew of the
gunboat Marietta, due to the food served
and general hardships which are said to
exist.

Already this week there has been one
story printed to that effect, and while it
did not emanate from any official source
at the Navy Department, it was said to
be authentic. Mr. Daniels, as the head
of the navy, is very anxious to learn the
real story behind this report.

With his well-known disregard for navy
precedent, Mr. Daniels announced yester-
day that should he receive any sort of a
complaint from the men of the Marietta,
he would have such a communication
signed merely "The Crew." He would be
at pains to start an investigation among
the gunboat's officers to get at the bot-
tom of the case.

The Marietta is now in Mexican waters,
and for a gunboat, a station off the
east coast of Mexico, with little oppor-
tunity for shore leave, is not desirable.

Although the battleships New York and
Arkansas fired fifty-five shots each from
their large guns at the Fort Morgan tar-
get, the gunboats were not fired upon,
according to the report that has
become current around the War Depart-
ment. The report of the board has been
made to the War and Navy departments
and will be filed among the confidential
documents of the department. Great care
is being taken to keep the details of the
experiment from the public, as important
information which will be used in the
construction of fortifications and the ar-
rangements of gun batteries.

It is known, however, that the target
was a model coast fortification. Every
detail of the fortification was worked out
in preparing the target, even to substi-
tuting mannikins for the regulation crew
of the gun. The "commander" of the
battery and three "enlisted men" were
"killed" during the firing. One shell tore
a large section off the top of the concrete
wall and almost buried the gun. It is
estimated that this shot would have put
the gun out of commission for two or
three minutes. It took the men assisting in
the experiment this long to get the gun in
condition for firing.

A number of goats were kept in the
fortification during the firing, but none
of them were injured. The only casualty
during the firing was the killing of a
crane which was brought down by a
fragment of a shell. The battleships
made a remarkable number of hits at
long ranges, but the fire was not as ef-
fective on the fortification as was ex-
pected.

One of the most remarkable features of
the experiment was the photographs that
were taken to show the effect of the fire
on the target. One of the most interest-
ing of the pictures, which were obtained
by the bursting of the shells were ob-
tained.

Advices have been received at Wash-
ington, that the National Security
League is compiling a record of the votes
of the senators and members of the
House on the National Defense measures.
This record will not only be sent to
all of the members of the different
branches of the league but will be pub-
lished extensively in every State and
congressional district.

Great care is being exercised in com-
piling this record of Congress. Not only
the report of the members, but the votes
cast by the senators and members, but
show how they were paired and the num-
ber of times that each member was
absent when the different features of the
national defense measures came up for
a vote. The record will also contain short
extracts from the speeches of members
and a statement of their general atti-
tude toward preparedness legislation.

This work, it is insisted, is not to be
done in the interests of any party or
candidate. An effort will be made to
let the constituents of each member know
just what has been his record during the
session on all army and navy legisla-
tion.

Although the War Department will not
be ready to announce the proposed
which will take place under the first in-
crement for the reorganization of the
army until close to July 1, when they are
effective, some of the questions growing
out of the intricate provisions for the
equalization for promotion and the detail
system have been adjusted. The most
perplexing problem is the adjustment of
promotion in the Medical Corps of the
army. This has been referred to the
Judge Advocate General for his opinion.

The minimum promotion that will be
effective July 1 in the Medical Corps will
advance the lieutenant colonels down to
the grade of major. The promotions in
and including Webber, of captain, to
and including W. R. Davis. The maxi-
mum promotion will include in the lieuten-
ant colonel grade Alvin Smith, in the
captain's grade F. P. Russell, and in the
major's grade, Frank.

The latest data on promotions in the
line from the most reliable source will be
Engineers—Two lieutenant colonels to
colonel, Riche and Rees; three majors to
lieutenant colonel, Raymond to Barden;
seven captains to major, Flake to Adams
(containing Knight), twenty-six first lieutenants to captain, Wilkes to Paulsen;
forty-four second lieutenants to first lieutenants, more than is now in the corps.

Cavalry—Twenty-one lieutenant col-

onels to colonel, McDonald to Tompkins;
nine majors to colonel, Rice to Elliott;
thirty-six majors to lieutenant colonel,
Jenkins to Anderson; seventy-five cap-
tains to major, Chester to Valentine;
194 first lieutenants to captain, at 11,
to Baird. All second lieutenants to first
lieutenants.

Field Artillery—Seven lieutenant col-
onels to colonel, McDonald to Tompkins;
twelve majors to lieutenant colonel, Mc-
Nair to Gulmard; twenty-four captains to
major, Stevens to Brooke. All first lieutenants to captain. All second lieutenants to first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery—Seven lieutenant col-
onels to colonel, Hayden to Ellis; six-
teen majors to lieutenant colonel, Smith
to Callan; thirty-six captains to major,
Kimmel to Waldron; 157 first lieutenants
to captain, Torowitz to Whitaker. All
second lieutenants to first lieutenant.

Infantry—Twenty-five lieutenant col-
onels to colonel, Arrasmith to Poore;
forty-six majors to lieutenant colonel,
Marshall to Murray; 101 captains to major,
Smith to Dorsey; 1,000 first lieutenants to
captain, Binford to Field. All second